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EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX, CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts. 1884. GRAVES, BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SAGONE'S MANZANILLA & AMONTILLADO. SAGONE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848). HUNT'S PORT.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY. COGNAC'S BRANDY. FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY. BOMBAY'S OLD TOM. E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY. ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. NOLLY PRAT & CO'S VERMOUTH. JAMESON'S WHISKY. MARSALE. EASTERN OIDER. CHARTREUSE. MARASCHINO. OURACAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon. ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Sole Agents for MESSRS. TURNBULL, JNR., and SOMERVILLE'S.

MALTESE CIGARETTES. MACEWEE, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1885. 40

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each. OUTING MAIL OFFICE.

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Yorkshire*, Captain ARNOLD, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Optional cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 4th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 3, 1885. 373

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenroy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-day, the 4th instant. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1885. 374

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Mosier*, Capt. TAYLOR, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 6th instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 4, 1885. 379

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Taisang* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 10th inst. will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, March 6, 1885. 395

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Ararat* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, as notice will be entertained after the 15th inst.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 6, 1885. 394

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT.)

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer *Praha* (Capt. H. H. Swanton), will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 401

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Taisang*, Capt. DAVIES, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class Passenger Accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 399

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *Ararat* (Capt. A. B. MacTavish), will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 400

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW (SHARP PEAK).

The Co.'s Steamship *Thales*, Capt. POORE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 397

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Apammon*, Capt. WILKINS, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, March 7, 1885. 398

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7, 1885.—*Volga*, French steamer, 1,015, du Temple, Yokohama February 29, Mails and General. Messageries Maritimes.*Arabic*, British steamer, 4,366, Parnio, San Francisco February 3, Mails and General. O. & O. S. S. Co.*Kwongkong*, British steamer, 1,000, Jackson, Shanghai March 3, General. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.*Meifoo*, American steamer, 1,384, W. H. Lunt, Shanghai March 3, General. Russell & Co.*Amoy*, British steamer, from Whampoa. Wm. Phillips, American schooner, 568, John H. Potter, Honolulu January 31, General. ORDER.*Thales*, British steamer, 819, J. G. Pocock, Foochow March 3, Amoy 4, and Swatow 6, General. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co.*Penbrakeshire*, for Saigon. *Duburg*, for Singapore. *May*, for Singapore. *Stenor*, for Singapore. *Vigilant*, British despatch-vessel, for Canton.*Esmeralda*, for Amoy. *Dora Tutty*, for Singapore. *Meifoo*, for Whampoa. *Kwongkong*, for Whampoa. *P. & O. S. S. Co.*, for Amoy. *Glenroy*, for Shanghai.*Senor*, for Cebu. *Mosier*, for Yokohama. *John Knox*, for Singapore. *Doria*, for Saigon. *Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo. *Mosier*, for Haiphong. *Amoy*, for Shanghai.*Esmeralda*, for Amoy. *Dora Tutty*, for Singapore. *Meifoo*, for Whampoa. *Kwongkong*, for Whampoa. *P. & O. S. S. Co.*, for Amoy. *Glenroy*, for Shanghai.*Senor*, for Cebu. *Mosier*, for Yokohama. *John Knox*, for Singapore. *Doria*, for Saigon. *Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo. *Mosier*, for Haiphong. *Amoy*, for Shanghai.*Esmeralda*, for Amoy. *Dora Tutty*, for Singapore. *Meifoo*, for Whampoa. *Kwongkong*, for Whampoa. *P. & O. S. S. Co.*, for Amoy. *Glenroy*, for Shanghai.*Senor*, for Cebu. *Mosier*, for Yokohama. *John Knox*, for Singapore. *Doria*, for Saigon. *Princes W. Williams*, for Chefoo. *Mosier*, for Haiphong. *Amoy*, for Shanghai.*Esmeralda*, for Amoy. *Dora Tutty*, for Singapore. *Meifoo*, for Whampoa. *Kwongkong*, for Whampoa. *P. & O. S. S. 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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Union Church.—Divine Worship, 11 a.m.—Rev. E. J. Eitel. Service in Chinese, 2 p.m.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., L.L.D.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES.—The Services for Seamen which have been hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, the German pastor, at 8 a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—9 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Danube* leaves for Bangkok.Noon.—*Mosier* leaves for Yokohama, &c.5 p.m.—*Francisco Reyes* leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, March 10.—

Goods per *Taisang* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Thursday, March 12.—

Claims against the *Yorkshire* must be sent in to Messrs Russell & Co., on or before this date.Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Friday, March 13.—

Claims against the *Mosier* must be sent in to Messrs Russell & Co., on or before this date.

Wednesday, March 18.—

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the General Agents' Office.

12.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Company, Ltd., at the General Agents' Office.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, March 31.—

Statement of Business with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to be sent in before this date.

List of Contributions to the Canton Ins. Office, Ltd., to be sent in before this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. 736

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

OUR commercial readers would doubtless have noticed that the *Likio* import is being imposed all along the line, and that before long nearly every article of Export as well as Import will be saddled with this extra War tax. Twelve articles were mentioned as having been fixed upon North to carry this burden of taxation. Silk, it was decided upon at Canton the other day, is to carry this additional tax; and now we hear that a telegram has been received from Foochow, to the effect that Tea is to be taxed, under this order to enforce *Likio*, to the extent of *Tais* 3½ per picul. Upon superior teas this will mean an increase in cost equal to about 10 or 15 percent, while upon common grades the addition to cost will amount in some cases to 30 or 40 percent. Such a radical change must, if anything, cause a decided rise in prices at Home, so that the people of England will thus be compelled indirectly to help China to resist France. Is it right or politic thus to overburden the article of Tea? Probably the Chinese officials principally responsible for this action do not know that in India and Ceylon the English are now grumbling over their own leaf, and are making marvellous progress in the manipulation and flavouring of this necessary luxury. This last resolve on the part of Chinese officials to tax tea may, therefore, do more good to the trade of India and Ceylon than it will do harm to the mercantile communities of China. Such fiscal arrangements now-a-days commonly cut both ways, and the Chinese may find this to be true later on.

ALL doubt must now, we fear, be set at rest as to the death of General Gordon; and whatever effect that event may have upon the future of Central Africa, much of his life has unquestionably been spent for the good of that region. His work there to crush slavery during the years 1874 to 1879 has been described in his own modestly-worded journal; while his defence of Khartoum will remain for all time one of the most memorable achievements in military history. His title of "Chinese Gordon" however, recalls the associations which cluster around him in connection with China; and the fact that even now the Chinese leaders are carrying out his plan suggested to them by his experience and foresight, proves the influence which his life has exercised upon the most populous nation of the world.

Gordon's death at Khartoum, though it has roused general indignation, may not excite any greater amount of admiration than the death of other heroes who have fallen in the performance of duty. But one of the chief characteristics of Gordon's life, now made more clear by his death, was his absolute devotion to duty. The unusually high ideal of duty which he sought to reach has formed the subject of slighting remark by those unable to comprehend it; but the memory which the hero of Khartoum has left behind him wherever he has moved will be sufficient to correct the absurd impression that he was only a visionary. It is true that he was

clipped, over striking and seizing, and devouring like wild beasts. But they must surely know that our High and Mighty Empire possesses a Great Wall; and that if a flying general should come down from heaven our Empire ought to be able to sweep him off the earth; how much more should the Empire be undisturbed by these petty successes or reverses? One such reverse may be returned to a success at any moment.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.—SUNDAY IN LEV.

Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Chesnut.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, and Holy Communion, the Colonial Chaplain.
5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, Rev. O. Chesnut.
St. Peter's Church.—5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, the Bishop.
Garrison Theatre.—7.30 p.m.—Soldiers' voluntary service, Rev. O. Chesnut. Preacher, the Bishop.
St. Stephen's Church (all Services in Chinese).
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat San; Preacher, the Bishop.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Revs. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat San.

AFTER Admiral Corbett's encounter with the Chinese in Sheikpo Roads, some of his vessels went to Kowloon for coals and provisions.

Owing to the big steamer companies having come to the conclusion to reduce the wages of their firemen and sailors, a number of men went on strike at Shanghai on the 2nd instant.

A CORRESPONDENT, on board *La Galissoniere*, writes to the *Amoy Gazette*, as follows:—The capture of junks in the South was of so serious a nature that no less than 40 were destroyed. They were all French and the Chinese on board of the said junks were taken on board the French vessels and landed at Lumbay, an island opposite Takao close to the South Cape.

On Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult., the three Chinese men-of-war that escaped from the French made an effort to leave Ningpo for Shanghai, but their courage appears to have failed their commanders, for after the vessels got outside Chinshai French were waiting for them. In consequence of this, they returned to port on Friday, and many of the men went ashore over the bows. It is evident the Chinese sailors will not fight the French.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE agents of the various insurance companies at Foochow have sent Captain Hotham, of H. B. M.'s gunboat *Midge*, a letter recording their hearty thanks for the prompt and efficient services rendered by the officers and crew of his vessel at the fire which occurred there on the morning of the 20th ultimo, in the same letter they enclosed a cheque for \$130, and expressed a hope that Captain Hotham, on behalf of his men, would accept the same as some slight acknowledgment of their very distinguishing service in whatever way he might deem right.

THROUGH the energetic and industrious enquiries of a *San Francisco Chronicle* reporter, it has been discovered that several keepers of lying-in and foundling asylums in San Francisco have been in the practice of selling the white female babies placed in their charge to Chinese, who are said to train them up as prostitutes. The matter has been taken up by the authorities, and already a number of white children have been rescued from the houses of Chinese, and placed in a respectable orphan asylum. The perpetrators of this horrible practice are likely to be prosecuted.

At the conclusion of the last meeting of the ratepayers of Shanghai, held on the 5th ultimo, the reported death of General Gordon elicited the following remarks and resolution:—

Mr. J. J. Kewick.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would ask you to remove from your minds any questions with regard to the budget and the business of the Municipality. I have had put into my hands since I have been at this table a resolution which I want to say is a few minutes. This morning it was with very general regret that we received in Shanghai news of the death of one whose brilliant career commenced in this neighbourhood. I think it would be a graceful thing for us to express by a unanimous vote the condolence of this community with the bereaved family; and I should say it requires no words from me to commend such a motion to the general acceptance of the gentlemen present, General Gordon being one whose life has been, by the unanimous approval of the world, beautiful. I ask you to vote.

Resolution.—That in the event of the tidings of his death being confirmed, the Council be requested to draft and send a telegram of condolence with the family of the late General Gordon on behalf of the Residents of Shanghai.

Mr. Hor.—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 1st inst., there was a riot between some American and German men-of-war's men. It seems, says the *N. C. D. News*, that some of the latter were in a public house on the French side of the Yang-king-pang and speaking slightly of the Americans. An American marine who was present said he understood German, and advised them not to run his country down, as there were others who could understand German, and there might be a row in consequence. He had no sooner said this than three or four Germans assaulted him and threw him out into the street. Soon after this a German sailor went to another public house, where there were some Americans who did not know anything about the first row. They say he challenged them in fight, but they replied there was nothing to fight about. One American was asleep. The door of the public house were closed, but while one German was inside the public challenge the Americans, there was a cheer outside and a number of Germans rushed on and attacked them. The sleeping man was struck over the head with an iron bolt and had to be sent to the Hospital, and some of the other men were also hurt. The Germans then left. The Americans having collected their shipmates followed them to Hongkew, and fought them in a public

house in Broadway, the result being that several of the Germans were hurt.

SENSATIONAL details of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa are given in our American files received to-day. It appears that shortly after five o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2nd February, while Rossa was walking along Chambers Street, near Broadway, with the woman who shot him, the latter stopped back a few paces, and deliberately fired at Rossa two or three times with a revolver. One shot took effect under the shoulder blade, and Rossa fell to the side. He was, however, able, with the support of two men, to walk to the nearest hospital, about a quarter of a mile off. The street was full of people at the time, and the woman was as good looking and was dressed neatly in plain, dark clothing and wore eyeglasses. She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. Her manner was entirely composed and she answered some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrassment. Rossa says he had induced him to meet her by saying she was interested in the Irish cause, and had said she would be able to give considerable money if anything good was done.

New York, January 24.—The *Herald* Paris cablegram says: General Lewal has just received from General Briere Dulisle at Hanoi, a most important telegram, which modifies completely the plan of the campaign in the East. The commander-in-chief in Tonquin announces that he has before him at least 80,000 Chinese troops, so strongly entrenched as to render any direct attack utterly hopeless. Moreover, the nature of the country to be passed over before reaching Langson and the Chinese frontier is such as to compel the French to attack the Chinese in the front if the original plan is to be continued. Such an attack, says General Briere Dulisle, would involve an enormous sacrifice of men, with no result, and would require material of war, artillery and means transportation far more complete than anything the General has at hand. Under these conditions General Dulisle deems a diversion near the Chinese position indispensable and asks that all the reinforcements that have left France and those about to follow altogether about 12,000 men, with artillery and cavalry, be ordered, not to Hailpoung, but to Pakhoi, where they will be disembarked. From Pakhoi these troops will march to the frontier of the province of Kwang-si and take the Chinese army in the rear, while General Negrier will operate against the Chinese front, and without bringing on a serious engagement, endeavor to hold the enemy in position. For Monday, General Lewal has convened a council of war, composed of all the general officers now in France, including General Millet, who has returned from Tonquin, when this important change in the plan of the campaign proposed by General Briere Dulisle will be studied.

Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, March 6th.
Among the many methods instituted by the local government for the raising of revenue is one of farming out the several guilds to the highest bidder. The man who gives the highest sum for a certain guild is allowed to open an office and levy a tax on that guild and thus reap his benefit. The tax is fixed at a little over four cents on every tale's worth of goods sold. The fruit hong was farmed out to a man named Wan Fung Chin for \$9,000 per year, to be paid in quarterly instalments. Wan Fung Chin opened his office and hung out his sign-boards and lamps, but the shopkeepers of the fruit guild instead of coming to pay their tax, closed their shops and smashed the sign-boards and lamps belonging to the office. The fruit market is consequently closed and hundreds of loose rascals having no work are prepared for any kind of mischief. The guild includes the fruit shops in Canton, Fatsan, Haung Shan, San Ai, and Shek Lung. Other hongs are expected to follow the example. The workers in stone have declared their determination to resist the levy. Should two or three hongs follow suit the number of roughs that will be thrown out of employment will constitute a very serious danger. Many of the men in the stone hong are desperate fellows. The officials, it would appear, have been putting on the screw a little bit too much. The feeling respecting the war will soon change if the price of food and eatables generally be affected, however much that feeling may at present be in favour of the war. The present strike may develop into very serious proportions or it may be subdued. At any rate we are again reminded of what character the people are by whom we are surrounded, and how utterly absurd and ineffective it would be to send gunboats to anchor at Whampoa if the intention be to protect Shanghai.

A report has reached Canton that Pau Chiu, formerly commander-in-chief in Chekiang, has retained Langson. The French had left only a few soldiers to guard the place and Pau Chiu having a large number of soldiers under him drove them out. This, perhaps, had better be taken cum grano salis.

The Governor of Kwong Sai, Pun Sing San, sent a telegram to Peking when Langson was last announced the fact. The message returned was couched in long characters *Leung Shan* (Cantonese for Langson) *shat shau Pun Ting San chi tau fau*. Is Pun Ting San aware of his offence in losing Langson? Harmless as the sentence appears it is in reality a death warrant. It is the Imperial method of telling a man to commit suicide, and for this command the output is expected to thank the Son of Heaven for such an undeserved favour. His Imperial Majesty will not disgrace him, nor will he recall the poor unfortunate to Peking to be handed over to the Board of Punishment. He is to be allowed to make his own quoniam, but he is to do it.

According to the Peking Gazette Cheung Pui Lun, the Imperial Commissioner at Foo-

chow at the time of the attack, is banished to work on the military posts. Ho U Cheong shares the same fate. The latter was Superintendent of the Arsenal.

The barbarity and utter senselessness of such punishments strikes our Western minds most forcibly. A man may have served his country well in subduing internal rebellions, and yet because he loses the battle when brought in contact with a foreign and superior force he is banished, beheaded, or led to poison himself.

A Chinese official record states that last year on the 27th day of the 9th moon at about 7 o'clock in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the Prefect of Po Ni. Some eight men were killed and 80 or 90 injured. Po Ni is in the Yunnan province. There is a report going, what truth there is in it I am unable to say, that some foreigners who have accepted service under the Viceroy have performed the ceremony of Kow-tow. Whether these foreigners are English, German, American or French (?) report does not say.

A notice has been sent round to the foreign community, stating that the English Government question the right of the French Government to regard rice generally as contraband of war. This appears to be an offer for France to regard tribute rice as contraband though not rice generally.

280,000 taels were sent a few days ago to Kwong Sai. Junkmen laden with ammunition are constantly going to the Bogues. Old junks are stationed at different points armed with heavy cannon, which if fired would smash the junks to smithereens, as no rice is allowed for resale. The junkmen are sheltered by netting which hangs from a bamboo like curtains from a pole. What an ostrich-like procedure! China has still got her Lo Tzeos or her old children.

Cochin-China and Cambodia.

The latest received numbers of the *Siamois* contain the following items of news concerning affairs in Cochin China and Cambodia.
The danger of an incursion of rebels into the districts bordering upon Cambodia appears now to be passing away. At Tay Ninh the banks of the Naïco are perfectly free. Some rioters have, however, organized themselves into bands and established themselves at Cai-cay and Cai-bac, where they are pillaging at their leisure. A strongly armed gunboat is to be sent at once to disperse them.

From Pnom-penh information has been received up to the 24th Feb., stating that the column under Captain Sylvani, after quitting Banam on the morning of the 24th, explored Khassaka and the mountain of Baphoun. It encountered a strong band of about 500 men, which it dispersed, after killing five of the band and wounding many others. The column then continued its march towards Sot-Tamut. The Jarnouski and Tonquensis columns were following, on the left bank of the river, the rebels who were established at Pean Chikang, and who retreated without giving combat.

King Norodom has issued a proclamation to the people of Cambodia announcing the fact that certain badly-disposed people were going about the country raising men to oppose the French. All such disturbers of the people were enemies of the King. The King, the princes and the mandarins of all ranks were united in friendship to the French Government, which had only in view the good administration of the Kingdom. The people could see that the French troops were always accompanied by Cambodian mandarins.

The proclamation concludes by calling upon the people not to believe in those who would lead them astray, separate them from their families and bring misery upon them. Those who assisted in suppressing the disturbances would be rewarded, while on the other hand those who followed the rioters would be shot, when caught, and their property confiscated.

The Cannonade at Chinhae.

The following account of the French attack at Chinhae was issued by the *N. C. D. News* as a second edition, on the 3rd instant. The *Kiangpiao*, which brought the news to Shanghai, left the locality of Chinhae on the 2nd instant, the day before the French vessel is reported to have been disabled by the Chinese:—

By the arrival of the *Kiangpiao* this morning we have been able to obtain a few particulars of the fighting at Chinhae on Sunday last. It appears the *Kiangpiao* on her way to Ningpo was fired four French men-of-war, the ironclads *Bryard*, Admiral Corbett's flagship, and the *Triomphante*, the transport *Drac* and the corvette *Nidely*, aster ship to the *Duguay Trouin*, at anchor in Luokong Roads, about eight to ten miles distant from Chinhae. While steaming up to Chinhae she met the Customs light tender proceeding out to Tiger and Square Islands with the monthly pay and provisions for the light keepers. Up to this time, the Chinese knew nothing of the presence of the Frenchmen, as it was busy at the time. The tender immediately put back and reported the presence of the French, whereupon the natives proceeded to sink four stone-laden junks at the entrance of the Yang River and the *Nan-shan*, *Nan-jai*, and *Kai-chi* were moved close to the entrance inside the barrier. The *Kiangpiao* came to anchor and the Chinese passengers were landed in sampans, all except the women. This was about 7 a.m. At 8.30 a.m. the French fleet got underway and steamed into Chinhae, and in consequence of this, the *Kiangpiao* steamed out of the way and anchored. The French anchored under Deadman out of the way of the fire of most of the forts. At 10.30 a.m. a steam-launch from the *Bayard* left that ship and boarded the *Kiangpiao* with Mr. Miller, pilot, on board. The effect in

charge conveyed the Admiral's compliments and wanted to know if anything was the matter with the steamer, and also if he could be of any assistance. The steamer launch then left, and the Chinese in the forts opened fire upon it, but without doing any damage, though the shells went very close to her and it was feared the shells would hit the *Kiangpiao*. In consequence of this, the French Admiral shifted his flag to the *Nidely* and at 2.30 p.m. steamed in to the Black Bay Spit about two miles from the forts. Two Chinese forts and the three Chinese men-of-war opened fire at her as she advanced, and the man-of-war returned it very rapidly, some of her shots going over Tower Hill and some of the shells exploding inside the batteries in the direction of the Chinese men-of-war. The *Triomphante*, *Bayard* and *Drac* did not fire as they could neither fire nor be fired at from their sheltered position. The firing lasted three quarters of an hour, when the *Nidely* withdrew, none of the shots which were fired at her having taken effect, though, according to the *Shen Tao*'s telegram yesterday, two Chinese were killed. The steam launch boarded the *Kiangpiao* twice, and it was after leaving the first time that the Chinese fired two shells at her. It had not been for the first time that the French would not have engaged the forts at all. At 3 p.m. the French fleet got underway and steamed back to Luokong Roads and anchored. The Chinese did not sink the *Triomphante*, but anchored her in the gap, head and stern, and up to the time of the *Kiangpiao*'s leaving, she had not been seen. At 8 a.m. on Monday, the *Nidely* weighed anchor and steamed out to the northward, and at 9 p.m. the *Kiangpiao* met her in the Luokong Roads. Some of the French shells must have done considerable damage, while the Chinese shells though fairly aimed did not take effect upon the Frenchmen. On Sunday morning the *Waverley* returned to Chinhae from Sheikpo Roads. Admiral Corbett's intention was to stop, but as she refused to do so, she fired a shot across her bows, which caused her to come to. The *Nidely* then steamed down to her and sent a boat which boarded her, and the crew searched the ship, and then let her go. When the *Kiangpiao* left, the *Waverley* was anchored off Square Island.

THE INQUEST AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of John Cogan, private in the 'Buffs', was held at the Wellington Barracks this afternoon, before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and the jury as before constituted.

T. F. W. Fogarty, M.B., surgeon on the Army Medical Staff, was examined and deposed that he saw the deceased, private Cogan, shortly after his admission to the hospital at Wellington Barracks on the night of the 4th inst. Deceased was then in a state bordering on collapse, and from the symptoms exhibited appeared to be suffering from alcoholic poisoning. Witness applied the appropriate remedies, and after a time the patient began to improve somewhat. Witness dined with him an hour and then left, giving orders that he was to be sent for at once should the deceased get worse. About an hour afterwards he was called, but when he arrived at the hospital he found the man dead.

John Richard Dodd, M.B., surgeon on the Medical Staff, held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased on the 5th inst. He found symptoms of congestion of the brain. The stomach contained a large quantity of solid food which smelt in the morning. There was some solid food lodged in the upper part of the larynx, which appeared to have caused suffocation, owing to the deceased being so much under the influence of alcohol as not to be able to clear the food from his throat. Had he been so far gone he could easily have coughed the matter up. The brain was so congested that witness was of opinion that the suffocation from the food in the larynx only assisted in causing death. The congestion of the brain discoloured the face, and removing the food from the larynx would have saved the man.

Dr. P. B. G. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, said that after speaking to Dr. Dodd, yesterday, he went and saw the body of deceased. The body was that of a man of full habit, rather stout in the neck, apparently that of a well-to-do man, and healthy man. From the appearance of the body he had no reason to suppose that death was the result of any other than natural causes. Alcohol in sufficient quantities was sufficient to have caused apoplexy.

Captain David Backhouse, of the 'Buffs', stated that deceased had belonged to his company. He had been in the Regiment two years, and one year in Hongkong. Deceased was a man who drank heavily, and had been punished five or six times for insubordination. 'They always endeavored to get him out of the regiment, but he would not let them do so. He had a witness who could testify to the fact that drink was frequently supplied to soldiers in the photographers' shops when they went there to have photographs taken. He had also a witness who was with the deceased on the evening of his death.

Mr. Wodehouse thought it was unnecessary to call the witness with regard to the photographers supplying liquor to the soldiers, but called the man who had been with deceased on the evening of the 4th inst. George Bradford, private in the 'Buffs', gave evidence to the effect that he met deceased at 6 p.m. on the 4th at the Murray Barracks. They walked together down the Praya Wharf, and he left the deceased at the corner of Canton St. at 7.30 p.m., witness returning to the Barracks. They had nothing to drink while together, and deceased was perfectly sober when witness left him.

Dr. Dodd, recalled, stated that the symptoms displayed by deceased were those of acute alcoholic poisoning and not chronic. He did not think anything could be gained by having a chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased, as it had been exposed in an open bowl for at least ten hours before he had put into a stoppered bottle and all the spirit had evaporated. There was nothing to show the nature of the spirit but he had no reason to suppose that it contained opium or any active poison.

The jury returned a verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning.

With reference to a statement made by Lieut. Milford at the opening of the inquest on the 5th inst., to the effect that the Brigade Major was responsible for the notification of witnesses to attend, there appears to have been some mistake, and we are asked to state that such is not the case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FEES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

March 7, 1885.

Sir,—I have been given to understand that the Registrar of the Supreme Court has hitherto been paid by fees received by him as Receiver and Manager of Estates.

As it is reported that Mr. Ackroyd is about to be appointed Acting Puisne Judge, I would suggest to the Government that this would be a good opportunity for withdrawing such permission.

The Registrar is a well-paid official and he should have duties to perform, and I believe that all who remember the circumstances of the Haffan trial will agree with me that he should be an official paid by the Government and by no one else.

Yours, &c.,

RESIDENT.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)

Saturday, March 7.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mrs. Hannah Hahn, wife of Cheung Sing Hahn, and keeper of a restaurant 13 and 17 Pottinger Street, appeared on a summons charging her with keeping and maintaining a disorderly house.

Carl Koch, who said he was a seafaring man, living at 17 Pottinger Street, second floor, deposed that defendant kept a coffee shop and restaurant on the first floor of Nos. 13 and 17. She had a piano in each room and the noise of singing and dancing went on from 7 p.m. till past midnight, and prevented him from getting to sleep. It was a nuisance to every one, and he

could also hear the defendant using most abusive language.
Thomas Carter, shipwright, living at 14 China Street, at the back of Pottinger Street, gave evidence to the effect that there was a great noise from defendant's restaurant till an hour or two hours after midnight. Sometimes witness was unable to sleep.
The case was remanded till Monday next.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The story of the issue of the notice regarding the enforcement of the Foreign Enlistment Act in the East is characteristic of the style in which the Colonial Office does its business. It was only when it became known on Tuesday afternoon, through private channels, in Downing-street, that a statement of the conduct of the Colonial authorities in Hong Kong with regard to neutrality was about to appear in a London morning paper that yesterday's announcement was hurried off in hot haste to the press.

The official announcement has been the subject of much comment in official circles. It is pointed out that the Act has now been proclaimed in Hong Kong for about three months, during which period it has been persistently disregarded. The Times correspondent has described the keen irritation which the 'benevolent neutrality' of the Hong Kong Government has caused not only in South but in North China, and it is asked why these instructions, if necessary at all, were not sent at first. The Act has been in force for fifteen years, and is as precise as any Act of Parliament. During the war of 1870-71 it was strictly enforced in Hong Kong itself, there being both French and German vessels in the Chinese seas at that time. The records of this must be in the archives of the colony. There is also an Attorney-General in Hong Kong to advise the Government on points of law if it was required, and it is asked where was the necessity for such tardy instructions at all. It is stated that even now the Colonial and Foreign Offices do not intend that the Act shall be carried out in its entirety, and that the 'special instructions' are intended to do something to quiet the complaints of those interested in its enforcement, while at leaving a half measure. It is stated that 'where notification will do little to diminish the intense irritation which has been growing upon China during the past three months, unless the spectacle of our friendly neutrality, unless it should appear that it is intended to carry out the provisions of the act equally against both parties; and even in this case it is feared that the measure is too late, for the ordinary tenacious retentive Chinese is now persuaded that England and France are allies in the war against China. It is further stated that if the Act is not carried out honestly now, the English Government will be forced, sooner or later, into doing so. English neutrality was, it is believed, never demanded by China, but while it is enforced against her, she will insist on a similar measure of enforcement against her adversary.—*Fall Mail Budget*.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams are taken from American files brought on by the O. & O. steamer *Arabia*, Captain Pearce, which arrived here from San Francisco and Yokohama this morning:—

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Panama, January 24 (via Galveston, February 2).—The *Star* and *Herald* says, relative to the report printed abroad that the French republic is endeavoring to obtain predominance on the isthmus, and that, in pursuance of this aim, the canal workmen have been divided into divisions in such a manner that a corps of 25,000 strong can be massed at any moment. The untruthfulness of this statement is apparent to every reader, although the origin may not be equally so. The truth simply is that, in order to facilitate the work, the canal has been cut up into engineer divisions, which are again subdivided into sections.

GENERAL EARLE'S COLUMN.

London, February 24.—General Earle's column, thoroughly provisioned and equipped, comprising artillery, cavalry and camel corps, started to-day from Haudab for Berber.

One of the Monassir tribes, under the command of Wadgamer, who ordered the murder of Consul Stewart, and the fighting men of the other tribes, under Moussa, have assembled in war order and are ready to start on a march of 200 miles, the starting point of to-day's expedition. Wadgamer says that both Wadgamer and Moussa boast that they are determined to give battle. If so, an engagement between these chiefs and General Earle by Monday would hardly be surprising. This, however, that the soldiers who go with Earle are all in the best of health and spirits. They regard Stewart's battle last Saturday as a glorious victory and are proud of the achievements of their comrades and anxious to meet the rebels on their own account. Wadgamer says that the Arabs have been depressed by the news of Stewart's victory, and the effect has been so great and widespread, in his opinion, that it may be properly considered doubtful if Earle will meet with any serious opposition before reaching Berber.

VALUABLE LIFE.

London, January 24.—The largest insurance ever known was on the life of the Earl of Alford. Every company in London, except the Equitable and the New York Mutual Life, was bid, the amount just raised £1,000,000, mainly on security of loans and mortgages. The Equitable made a special examination and returned him, which induced the New York company to refuse him also. Litigation is expected, on the ground of the concealment of material facts as to his health.

PHILITERS AT WORK.

St. Petersburg, January 24.—Excitement is rife to-day over the attempted assassination of Police Superintendent Kolbert. He was attacked by two strangers by the side of the thoroughfare in broad daylight, this morning. His assailants each fired shot at him and then fled. They were pursued and captured, and both have been identified as well-known nihilists.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON CORIA.

London, January 24.—The *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting upon the outbreak in Corea, refers to two strong reasons which Russia has for desiring to extend southward her frontier to Corea. First, she wishes a warmer, smaller and more easily defended naval station than Vladivostok, whose harbor is blocked with ice several weeks in the year; second, Russia wishes to obtain a large additional native population from which to raise a force to guard the Pacific littoral and to enable her to better cope with China. The *Gazette* urges England and America, which both

have large interests in Corea, to join with Japan in an endeavour to frustrate the designs of Russia. England, says the *Gazette*, should fortify Hongkong against Russian attack and maintain a strong fleet in the Pacific.

ITALIAN TROOPS TO ASSIST THE ENGLISH.

London, January 23.—Despatches from Rome state that reports are current which say that the Italian forces recently dispatched to Assab will assist the British forces in the Sudan as soon as landed. According to these reports it will make no difference with their course whether they land at Assab or other points. The commander of the expedition had sealed orders, which he was not to open until nine days after he left Naples. Other despatches from Rome, mainly to the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that unusual activity is now noticeable at the Military and Naval Bureaux. This forebodes the possible mobilization of the Italian army and the collection of transports. The same authorities say that Signor Mancini, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that Italy and England will hereafter co-operate in the Mediterranean and Red seas.

The Ironclad *Principe Amedeo*, which was escorting the Assab expedition, is ashore at Port Said.

PARLIAMENT ADDRESSES AN ASSEMBLY OF

Twenty-three members of the House of Commons, January 23.—Parliament arrived at Milton to-day and turned the first sod of the West Lark Railway, about to be constructed, in the presence of an immense assemblage of people, not less than 20,000. Parrell was the first to perform a ritual golden spade in honor of the occasion. In accepting the emblem Parrell made a brief address. He made no allusion to the dynamite outrages in London, but confined himself to questions affecting the farmers and peasants in the south and west of Ireland. He said that the present juncture was another turning point in Irish history. The people should unite in voting fealty to the cause of Ireland. He regretted that the Land Act was not so framed as to insure a permanent settlement of the land question. It rested with the people themselves to set an example by which they might recover every rod of land that had been stolen from them. The railway extends from Milton to Ennis.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE ORISKANY.

Ottawa, January 27.—Mr. Shakespeare, member of Parliament for British Columbia, who has just arrived here, says, on agitation in British Columbia in opposition to Chinese immigration is strong. Shakespeare also states that laws will again be passed by the local Government prohibiting such immigration and that resolutions will be forwarded to the Dominion Parliament.

BRADLAUGH GAINS A POINT.

London, January 27.—The Court of Appeals has decided in the case of Charles Bradlaugh on his appeal from the decision of the Divisional Court refusing him a new trial in the case which the Government won against him for taking his seat in the House of Commons without the usual declaration. The Court of Appeals decides that Bradlaugh has the right to an appeal. The decision, in effect, is an order for a new trial.

THE CHINESE IN PERU.

Lima, January 28.—El Comercio publishes a letter from Chiu Chi Yung, Diplomatic Agent and Commissioner-General for the Chinese in Peru, dated in Lima, the subject of the last inspection made by him through the north provinces with the object of inquiring into the condition of his countrymen employed on the estates there. He states that he has been present at the examination of bodies of Chinese laborers. The legs were mangled and the bodies bore marks of fearful flagellations. He has also examined samples of rice provided for their food and in many cases found more than half the so-called rice to be sand.

A SUIT AGAINST LORD OSTERLEIGH.

London, January 23.—Frank Adams, the barrister who recently married Miss Mary Coleridge, daughter of the late Lord Coleridge, has begun an action for libel against his father-in-law, Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England. Adams says the libel of which he now complains is even more atrocious than that for which he felt compelled to prosecute Lord Coleridge.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, February 1.—Redmond and O'Brien, Irish Nationalists, returning to this city after a meeting at Cardonagh, were met by a torchlight procession. The Mayor ordered the police and military to prevent the entry of the procession into the city. O'Brien, however, was not deterred, and Redmond came to a hotel in this city. Riots occurred during the evening between Orangemen and Nationalists.

Manchester, February 1.—O'Leary, a Fenian, lectured to 4000 persons this evening. He condemned the recent dynamite outrages and said they were likely to complete the ruin of Ireland. This statement provoked great applause. Other speakers followed, who strongly advocated the use of dynamite against England. Cheers were given for O'Donovan Rossa.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 7.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 605
" Old " cash, 624/85
" New Benares, cash, 655
" Old " cash, 670
" New Madras, credit, 540
Allowance, Teels, 40/48
" Old Madras, credit, 650
Allowance, Teels, 56/64
" Persian, Oily, 546/75
Allowance, Teels, 16
" Persian, Paper laid, 645/60
Allowance, Teels, 16

Exchange.

Bank Wire, ... 3/5 1/2
" Demand, ... 3/5 1/2
" 30

